

Custer Co. Republican
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D. M. AMSBERRY, Editor
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Thursday, April 16, 1903.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sometime ago I have announced myself a candidate for sheriff of Custer county to the central committee, and I will come before the republican county convention for the nomination subject to the will of the republicans of Custer county. I have worked for the success of the republican party 23 years in Custer county and have always taken pleasure in doing so, knowing I have been in the right. I have been a central committee man some 16 years, and never before have I come before a county convention asking for anything, and I hope you can give me the nomination and I will be elected your next sheriff of Custer county. Very respectfully yours,
J. O. TAYLOR.

Editor Republican:—Several of my friends have been insisting on my coming out for sheriff, and after looking over the field I have concluded to announce myself a candidate for the nomination for sheriff of Custer county, on the republican ticket, subject to the will of the people. While I feel my incompetency, I will try to make a good sheriff and do my whole duty as my conscience dictates.
Respectfully,
J. M. SAVIDGE.

I desire to announce that I expect to come before the next republican county convention as a candidate for nomination for the office of clerk of the district court subject to the will of the republicans of Custer county. For fifteen years I have to the best of my ability, upheld the standard of the republican party in this county, through times when it would have been to my financial advantage to otherwise, giving my services, such as they were, without money and without price, supporting its candidates through victory and through defeat. During these years I have never been a candidate for any office, and trusting I am not now presumptuous in asking favorable consideration of my claim.
Very respectfully,
GEO. B. MAIR.

Gov. Mickey finished signing the bills passed by the legislature Tuesday night. The Normal School bill received his signature last Thursday.

The law recently passed by the Nebraska legislature provides for electing members of the county board by the county instead of by the districts as formerly. This is an improvement that the public will appreciate.

The new administration of Lincoln seems to have been elected in the interest of the saloon interests. At the first meeting of the new council the saloon license was reduced from \$1500 to \$1000. People generally get what they vote for.

The REPUBLICAN gives a synopsis of the laws passed by the legislature and signed by the governor up to the 10th of this month. The revenue bill being of the most importance we give it more in detail than the rest. All bills have now been signed.

It was currently reported that the old city council granted license to the billiard and bowling rooms at their meeting week ago last Wednesday night. This we are reliably informed is a mistake. The applicants deposited their money with the city clerk, and the question of issuing the license was laid over for the action of the incoming council.

The citizens of the Third ward has set a pace that it would be well for each of the other wards of the city to imitate. They effected an organization last Monday night with the view of improving that part of the city. A move of this kind can not fail of good results. A concert of action upon the part of the citizens of a ward in beautifying their homes, streets and surroundings is just the thing. The neat and tidy appearance of a town is one of the best ways to advertise it to those who are looking for a good location for a home.

NEW LAWS OF NEBRASKA

Measures Passed by the Legislature and Approved by the Governor.

Lincoln, April 10.—The twenty-eighth session of the Nebraska legislature is a part of history. Bills with the emergency clause go into effect at once. Measures with stated periods for going into effect become laws on the dates specified. Without the emergency clause the bills become laws ninety days after the adjournment of the session.

The house members were as follows: Hogrefe, Jones, Belden, Wilson, Cravens, Kerns, Christy, Reed, Good, Cassell, Jones of Otoe, Friedrichs, Deles, Denier, Sparlock, Startz, Gilbert, Nelson of Douglas, Ten Eyck, Shelby, Morsman, Mangold, Riggs, Koetter, Kennedy, Jahnel, Sears, Harrison, Roberts, Loomis, Schinostock, Weberg, Craig, Mikesell, Nelson of Cedar, Anderson, Herron, Jouvencat, Heman, Vaslek, Gelwick, Kaveny, Atwood, McLain, Mockett, McClay, Burgess, Warner, Hollett, Ribble, Stetson, Robbins, Ramsey, Speer, Smith, Mendenhall, Ford, Cropsy, Eegenbuser, Trask, Dietrich, Meredith, Hoy, Thompson, Cunningham, Anderson of Hamilton, Fishback, Caldwell, Hunter, Sadler, Swasey, Rouse, Ferrar, Fries, Thorpe, Coats, Waring, Douglas, Hanna, Curry, McAllister, Bartoo, Consey, Tooley, Kittle, Davis, Knox, Bacon, Anderson, Gishwiller, McCulloch, Johnson, Perry, Hathorn, Junkin, Shipley.

The following are the names of the senators: Norris, Young, Marshall, Sheldon, Meredith, Hall, Howell, Saunders, Hall of Burt, Warner, Brady, Reynolds, Alden, Way, Coffee, Brown, Fries, Wall, Harrison, Umstead, Hastings, O'Neill, Beghtol, Pemberton, Anderson, Jennings, Sloan, Cox, Day, Hedge, Dean, Hasty, Giffin.

The legislature passed the measures designated below, which were all signed by the governor.
The Revenue Bill.
H. R. 344, the revenue bill.—The measure begins with elaborate definitions of all the terms used in relation to taxation. Real property, real estate, lands, personal property, money and all other debatable terms are all explained.

The following property is taxable:
Section 12. All property in this state not expressly exempt therefrom, shall be subject to taxation, and shall be valued at its actual value which shall be entered opposite each item and shall be assessed at 20 per cent of such actual value. Such assessed value shall be entered in a separate column opposite each item, and shall be taken and considered as the taxable value of such property, and the value at which it shall be listed and upon which the levy shall be made. Actual value as used in this act shall mean its value in the market in the ordinary course of trade.

The following property is exempt from taxation:
First.—All property of the state, counties and municipal corporations.
Second.—Such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for schools, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes. In the assessment of real estate, encumbered by a public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement shall be deducted in the valuation of such property. The increased value of lands by reason of live fences, fruit and forest trees grown and cultivated thereon, shall not be taken into account in the assessment thereof.

The following provisions are made for tax liens:

Section 14. Taxes on real property shall be a lien thereon from and including the first day of April of the year in which they are levied until the same are paid.

Section 15. Taxes assessed upon personal property of the person to whom assessed from and after the first day of October of the year in which they are assessed, until paid.

Section 16. When property is assessed to any person as agent for another, or in a representative capacity, such person shall have a lien upon such property, or any property of his principal in his possession, for the taxes thereon until he is indemnified against the payment thereof, or if he has paid the taxes, until he is reimbursed therefor.

Section 17. All general taxes due the state, county, school district, town, road district, city or village, shall be a first lien on the real estate on which levied and take priority over all other encumbrances and liens thereon.

Section 18. All special assessments, regularly assessed and levied by any county or municipality, duly authorized, shall be a lien on the real estate on which assessed, as provided by the statute authorizing the same, but shall be subject to the general taxes mentioned in the last preceding section.

County assessors are to be elected at the general election in 1903 and every four years thereafter. The first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January is the date set for taking the office. No assessor shall be eligible for election for two consecutive terms and shall hold office for four years.

County assessor and county board shall determine number of deputies necessary. County assessor shall provide bond of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$10,000. Compensation: From \$250 to \$1,800 according to population of county. Deputy assessors, \$3 per day.
A penalty of not less than \$20 nor

more than \$100 is provided for neglect of duty on part of any assessor or deputy assessor.

Personal Property.
Personal property shall be listed by the following persons:

First.—Every person of full age and sound mind, being a resident of this state, shall list all his moneys, credits, bonds, or stocks, shares of stock of joint stock or other companies, when the capital stock of such company is not assessed in this state, moneys loaned or invested, annuities, franchises, royalties, and all other personal property.

Second.—He shall also list all moneys and other personal property invested, loaned or otherwise controlled by him as the agent or attorney, or on account of any other person or persons, company, or corporation whatsoever, and all moneys deposited subject to his order, check or draft, and credits due from any person or persons, body corporate or politic, whether in or out of the county.

Third.—The property of a minor child shall be listed by his guardian. If he have no guardian, then by the father, if living; if not, by the mother, if living, and if neither father nor mother be living, by the person having such property in charge.

Fourth.—The property of any other person under guardianship; or if he has no guardian, by the person having charge of such property.

Fifth.—The property of a wife, by her husband, if of sound mind; if not, by herself.

Sixth.—The property of a person for whose benefit it is held in trust, by the trustee; of the estate of a deceased person, by the executor or administrator.

Seventh.—The property of corporations whose assets are in the hands of receivers, by such receivers.

Eighth.—The property of corporations, by the president or proper agent or officer thereof.

Ninth.—The property of a firm or company, by a partner or agent thereof.

Tenth.—The property of manufacturers and others in the hands of an agent, by and in the name of such agent, as merchandise.

Personal property shall be listed where the owner resides. Corporation property shall be listed where the head office is located. If there be no head office in the state the property shall be listed wherever business is transacted.

When the owner of a farm has land in several precincts it shall be listed where he resides. Live stock in the hands of a care-taker shall be listed where it is kept. All property may be seized and sold for taxes. Every article of personal property must be entered in the blank list which the assessor shall present. This must be sworn to. For tax dodging fines are prescribed.

The following taxes and assessments are imposed on insurance companies, pipe lines, grain brokers, pawn brokers and railroads:

Insurance Companies.
Every insurance company doing business in the state shall be taxed on the gross premiums written on property within the state on the preceding year. The agent shall render the list and be personally liable for the tax. If he refuse to render the list, or to make affidavit that the same is correct, the amount may be valued and assessed according to the best information of the assessor.

All insurance companies, organized outside of the state, except fraternal and assessment companies, shall at time of making annual statement, pay into state treasury 2 per cent of gross amount of premiums received during the preceding calendar year for business done in the state, whether such insurance was written during such preceding year or prior thereto.

Corporations.
Section 68. Street railways, water works, electric lights and gas works, natural gas, mining and all other companies and associations incorporated under the laws of, or doing business in this state, other than those specifically mentioned in this act, shall, in addition to the other property required to be listed, make out and deliver to the assessor a sworn statement of the amount of its capital stock.

All foreign corporations must report to the assessor the same as the local corporations. All railway bridges must be listed.

Telegraph and Telephone Companies.
Section 76. Each and every person, association, copartnership, joint stock company or corporation, engaged in the express, telegraph or telephone business in the state of Nebraska, shall be deemed and taken to be a company engaged in such respective business for the purpose of this act.

Section 77. It shall be the duty of each express, telegraph and telephone company to furnish to the local assessor on his demand made of any officer or managing agent, a true, and verified statement of its personal property, and of the gross receipts of its business in said local assessing district for the year ending Feb. 1 of the current year, which verification shall be by one of the general officers of said company or by the local managing agent. Said assessor may also inspect said company's books of account for his district. For each day's neglect or refusal to so furnish said statement, the company shall forfeit the sum of \$25 and for each day's refusal to furnish its books for inspection after such demand by said assessor, the company shall forfeit the sum of \$25, to be recovered in an action in the name of the state.

In case assessor can not arrive at values he shall come as near such value as he can, and add 50 per cent thereto, and such shall be the assessed value of property of such company.

Section 78. Each and every express, telegraph and telephone company shall be locally assessed on its tangible property wherever it shall have any such property, in this state in like manner as other personal property is assessed, and in addition thereto on the amount of the gross receipts for the year next preceding the first day of February, of the current year, such gross receipts to be taken and considered in their total as an item of property and be as listed and levied against the same as other property. Such tax on gross receipts shall represent the franchise valuation which shall not be otherwise assessed.

Railroad and Car Companies.
Section 84. The property of railroads, railroad corporations and car companies shall be assessed as prescribed in this act by the state board of equalization and assessment.

Section 85. The state board of equalization and assessment is hereby empowered and it is made its duty to assess all property of the railroads and railroad corporations in the state of Nebraska. Provided, however, that all machine and repair shops, general office buildings, store houses, and also all real and personal property, outside of right of way and depot grounds as aforesaid, of and belonging to any such railroad and telegraph companies, shall be listed for purposes of taxation by the principal officers or agents of such companies, with the deputy assessor of any precinct of the county where such real or personal property may be situated, in the manner provided by law for the listing and valuation of real and personal property.

Section 89. The returns of railroad companies or corporations shall not be held to be conclusive as to the value of said property, but the state board of equalization and assessment shall, from all the information which it is able to obtain, find the true value of all such property, including tangible property and franchises, and shall assess the same on the same basis as other property is hereby required to be assessed. The valuation of each mile to be determined by dividing the whole value by the number of miles of the main track of each road or line.

Section 90. The railroad company operating any road within the state of Nebraska shall annually on or before the first day of February, report to the clerk of each county through which its line of road runs, the number of miles of main track situated within each township, precinct, city, village, and school and road district in said county, together with all machine and repair shops, general office buildings, store houses and all real and personal property not on the right of way.

State board can compel attendance before it of any officer, agent or servant of corporation having any property in the state. Any person who fails to respond to such process or who shall refuse to answer questions put by the board, shall forfeit the sum of \$500, to be recovered in civil action prosecuted in name of state.

The revenue bill goes into effect Sept. 1.

House Rolls.
H. R. 22, by Wilson.—A bill appropriating \$85,000 for the salaries of the members and employees of the legislature. Emergency clause.

H. R. 87, by Gilbert.—Changes the city election in Omaha to the first Tuesday in May instead of the first Tuesday in March. All succeeding general city elections are to be held three years thereafter. Emergency clause.

H. R. 67, by Gilbert.—An act requiring the city council of Omaha to purchase and acquire title to the Omaha city waterworks. The government of the waterworks is vested in a board of six members, two to be elected every two years and to represent each of the two largest political parties. Emergency clause.

H. R. 60, by Wilson.—A bill appropriating \$28,000 for the incidental expenses of the legislature. Emergency clause.

H. R. 32, by Koetter.—Authorizes the members of the Omaha school board to buy text books and makes the free text book law apply to Omaha.

H. R. 42, by Burgess.—A curative measure to permit the Lincoln school board to pay more than \$720 a year in salary to the secretary of the school board. Emergency clause.

H. R. 279, by Good.—A bill transferring \$10,000 from the board and clothing fund of the Norfolk asylum for the insane to the board and clothing fund of the Lincoln asylum. This was made necessary on account of the first at the Norfolk asylum. Emergency clause.

H. R. 296, by Kittle.—Repeals all bounties on wolf sculp and coyote sculp. Emergency clause.

H. R. 114, by Gregg.—Regulates printing of the state superintendent's report. Fifty copies go to the senate, 150 to the house of representatives and one to each county and city superintendent in the state. One also goes to each state superintendent.

H. R. 16, by Davis.—A bill to permit townships to own, improve and protect cemeteries. Emergency clause.

H. R. 40, by Thompson.—A bill making void land leases for a longer period than one year unless the lease be in writing.

H. R. 8, by Perry.—The bill prescribes the rules for admission to the bar. Applicants shall be examined by a commission of not less than three persons appointed by the supreme court. After July 1, 1904, applicants must be twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, must have completed three years of an accredited high school course, must have studied law in a reputable law school or the office of an attorney for three years or must be a graduate of the University



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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Hercules Barrett Sauced.

Last Friday night Hercules Barrett an old resident of the West Table and a prosperous farmer committed suicide by hanging himself. He was at the home of his son John, who resides on the old Dooley farm eight miles north west of the city. The farm is now owned by Geo. Willing of this city. The deceased was afflicted with temporary insanity some two years ago and was brought to the city for examination. The board consented to let him remain in the city for treatment rather than send him to the asylum and in a few weeks he was allowed to return home. Since that time we are informed that he has had spells temporarily when his friends could discern that his mind was unbalanced, but nothing serious was expected. A short time ago he and his wife bought the Watts residence, property in the city for which they paid \$1200, with the view of moving to the city and retire from farming, but had not yet taken possession of their new purchase. It is said he appeared as well and rational as usual when he retired last Thursday evening. Some time during the night he got up and went out to the barn, took a halter off a horse and threw it over a beam and stood on the manger and adjusted the rope about his neck and swung off. His lifeless body was found next morning suspended by the rope. His remains were laid to rest Sunday in the Cliff Cemetery.

Marriage License

Judge Armour has issued marriage license to the following persons since March first up to the 11 of this month as shown by his record:

Fred Hanch, Mason City
Anna Krause, Mason City
Alonzo Cason, Broken Bow
Josie Smith, Broken Bow
Chas. G. Hulbert, Broken Bow
Fannie Moody, Ansley
William M. Smith, Broken Bow
Etta Williams, Broken Bow



A Busy Lumber Yard.

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BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA



Seeing is Believing

But you cannot believe your own sight if you cannot see correctly. If you do not see as you should see, come in and I will see what can be done for your seeing. See!

F. W. HAYES,

JEWELER & OPTICIAN,
West Side of Square.

John S. Hipsley, Merna
Letha M. Widaman, Merna
Fredrick Dittmar, Westerville
Lydia A. Lewis, Broken Bow
Chester S. Green, Green
Nita Miller, Broken Bow
John P. Rimmer, Westerville
Lima M. Mills, Westerville
Fred Rowles, Mason City
Fannie Amsberry, Mason City
Edward Burton, Ansley
Myrtle Williams, Ansley
Enos S. Crist, Anselmo
Maude Martin, Anselmo
Walter Lawrence, Broken Bow
Della Myton, Broken Bow
Wallace E. Dickman, Oconto
Maren C. Prandson, Oconto
Chester Sams, Weisert
Sadie Franklin, Tufford
John W. Hays, Berwyn
Della Howshaw, Berwyn
Lewis R. Guthrie, Mason City
Irma Felding, Mason City

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A sallow complexion, dizziness, biliousness and a coated tongue are common indications of liver and kidney diseases. Stomach and bowel troubles, severe as they are, give immediate warning by pain, but liver and kidney troubles, though less painful at the start, are much harder to cure. Thedford's Black-Draught never fails to benefit diseased liver and weakened kidneys. It stirs up the torpid liver to throw off the germs of fever and ague. It is a certain preventive of cholera and Bright's disease of the kidneys. With kidneys reinforced by Thedford's Black-Draught thousands of persons have dwelt immune in the midst of yellow fever. Many families live in perfect health and have no other doctor than Thedford's Black-Draught. It is always on hand for use in an emergency and saves many expensive calls of a doctor.

Mullins, S. C., March 10, 1901.
I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for three years and I have not had to go to a doctor since I have been taking it. It is the best medicine for me that is on the market for liver and kidney troubles and dyspepsia and other complaints.
Rev. A. G. LEWIS.